

**STACKED CARGO SECURING DEVICE AND METHOD OF USE**

This application claims priority under 35 USC 119(e) based on provisional application no. 60/636,014 filed on December 15, 2004.

**Field of Invention**

5           The present invention is directed to a stacked cargo securing device, and particularly a device designed to interface with portions of stacked cargo to resist forces, particularly lateral forces, applied to the cargo during transport.

**Background Art**

10           In the prior art, it is well known to secure loads being transported on a carrier such as a pallet or other support structure, a flat bed trailer using tensioned flexible members that secure the loads to the carrier. This is particularly so when transporting lumber, pipes, and the like. In these arrangements, one or more belts are draped over the load or between stacked loads. One end is usually attached to the carrier first, with the other end subsequently attached. The belt is then appropriately tensioned to hold  
15           the load in place. Figure 1 shows a typical arrangement for securing stacked cargo, wherein load pairs 1, 3, and 5 are stacked on a surface 7 of a support structure or carrier 9. Belts 11 are interleaved between loads 3 and 5, with the end of the belt 13 secured to the carrier at winch mechanism 15 in a conventional fashion. Although not shown, the same attachment is made on the other side of the carrier 9. Although not  
20           shown, additional belts should cross over the top of the load pairs 5.

          One significant failing in the transport of multi-tiered or stacked items is their susceptibility to shift relative to each other due to acceleration forces experienced during transport. Such shifting may result in the stacked items to be unsecured, and fall off the carrier. This problem is especially acute for intermediate tiers in a stack of two or  
25           more items as shown in Figure 1. Although this prior art method of securing improves the stability of the intermediate items, these items are only marginally secured by frictional contact with the items above and below, still making them susceptible to lateral shifting movements in response to the lateral acceleration forces experienced when

mounted to a vehicle making a sharp turn or mounted on a boat encountering rough water.

Thus, there is a need to provide improved devices and methods to better secure loads during transport. The present invention responds to this need by providing a load  
5   securing device that effectively resists loads, and particularly lateral loads that may arise during the transport of stacked items.

#### Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved device for securing stacked items during transport.

10    Another aim of the invention are load securing devices designed to engage the sides of stacked loads or items and provide resistance to forces that may occur during transport of the loads or items.

One other object of the present invention is a method of securing one or more sets of stacked loads or items by providing devices configured to hold the stacked loads  
15   at side portions thereof during their transport.

Yet another object of the invention is a load securing device subcombination, wherein the device is used with existing rings and belts or straps.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent as the description proceeds.

One aspect of the invention involves a method of securing stacked items on a  
20   carrier by providing at least first and second loads, the first load placed on a carrier surface, with the second load stacked on the first load, a space existing between the first and second loads. A first load resisting member is positioned against one side portion of each load, and secured to the carrier using a first flexible member. One end  
25   of the first flexible member is attached to the first load resisting member, with the other end secured to the carrier, the first flexible member passing through the space.

Depending on the location of the first and second loads, a second load resisting member can be positioned against the other side portion of each load, and secured to the carrier via a second flexible member, with one end of the second flexible member attached to the second load resisting member, with the other end secured to the carrier,  
30   the second flexible member passing through the space.

A number of first and second loads can be placed on the carrier for securement using the first or first and second load resisting members. In addition, more than a pair of loads can be positioned on the carrier, with load resisting members used to secure adjacent loads together. The load resisting members can be positioned on one or both  
5 of the sides of the loads or ends depending on the configuration of the loads and carrier.

Another aspect of the invention is a load securing assembly employing the load resisting member and flexible member. In this embodiment, the load resisting member has a body with a pair of load bearing surfaces, with one end of the flexible member secured to a central portion of the body of the load resisting member. The central  
10 portion of the body generally aligns with a separation of the pair of load bearing surfaces. The other end of the flexible member is free to allow attachment to the carrier and subsequent tensioning.

The body can have one or more elongate ribs running transverse to the body longitudinal axis and/or along a length thereof, the load bearing surface being generally  
15 perpendicular to a plane of the rib. A ring or other attachment device can be attached to one end of the flexible member, the central portion of the body adapted to retain the ring thereon. The central portion of the body can have a notch, whereby the ring is adapted to engage the notch during tensioning of the flexible member. The flexible member can be virtually any type, with preferred types including one of a belt, cable, chain or the like.

The invention also entails the load resisting member as a body having a load bearing surface extending over first and second body portions, respectively. One or more strengthening ribs can be employed, along a length of the body and/or transverse to its length. The longitudinally-running rib(s) can extend in a direction generally parallel to the load bearing surfaces of the first and second body portions. The load resisting  
20 member includes a notch formed between the first and second body portions, the notch adapted to engage a ring so that the ring is secured to the body between the first and second portions of the body, the ring adapted to attach to one end of a flexible member for securing load using the load bearing surfaces. The notch can be positioned so as to divide the body so that the first body portion is more than half the length of the body.  
25 The body can be elongated and the load bearing surface of the first portion of the body can have a width less than a width of the load bearing surface of the second portion. A  
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first segment of the rib aligned with the first portion can have a width less than a width of a second segment of the rib aligned with the second portion, the differences in width creating a stop between the first and second portions and allowing the ring to slide over the first portion and first segment and reach the notch, the stop limiting rotation of the ring. The first and second portions and/or the rib can include openings therein, and the load bearing surface can include one or more protrusions to increase grabbing power of the surface when contacting cargo.

Another aspect of the invention involves the use of a safety mechanism to retain the ring onto the notch during use. In one embodiment, the safety mechanism includes a housing that slides along a length of the body. In an open position, the housing exposes the notch for ring attachment or removal. In a locked position, a portion of the housing covers the ring to maintain its seat in the notch. Other mechanisms that maintain the ring in the notch during use such as pivoting arms or the like could also be employed.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art technique for securing stacked cargo; Figures 2 and 3 show perspective views of stacked cargo employing the invention;

Figure 4 shows an enlarged and partial view of Figure 2;

Figures 5a and 5b show top and side views respectively of the securing device of the invention;

Figure 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the load securing device with ring and belt;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of an alternative load resisting member of the load securing device;

Figures 8a and 8b are side views of the load securing device of Figure 7 showing the operation of the safety latch.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The invention provides a significant improvement in the ability to transport stacked items on a carrier such as a truck or other vehicle, or an intermediate carrier

such as support structure adapted to be used with a vehicle, e.g., a pallet or the like. Unlike prior art methods which generally only apply a resisting force on the top of the stacked items and minimal lateral force resistance, the invention allows a resisting force to be applied to sides of the stacked items. This arrangement provides far superior  
5 ability to stabilize the stacked items during their transport.

One embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 2-6. Referring specifically to Figure 5a-6, the load securing device comprises a body 20 having first and second portions 21 and 23. Each portion has a generally flat surface 25 and 27. The body 20 also includes a rib 29 having first and second segments 31 and 33, the rib running  
10 longitudinally along the body 20 and generally perpendicular to the surfaces 25 and 27. The rib provides strength to the body and surfaces 25 and 27 during use of the device as explained below. The body 20 interfaces with a ring 35 and belt 37 to secure the stacked loads as described in more detail below.

Referring particularly to Figure 6, the body 20 has a notch 34 separating the rib  
15 segments 31 and 33 and body portions 21 and 23. The notch 34 is adapted to receive a corner portion of the triangular-shaped ring 35. Another portion of the ring is attached to the belt 37 using looped end 38. In concert with the notch, edges 36 are formed at the termination of body portion 23, the edges 36 acting as a stop against movement in direction "A". This arrangement keeps the ring 35 linked or secured to the body 20, and  
20 limits rotation of the ring 35 about the notch to further enhance the holding power of the device. To facilitate securement of the ring 35 to the body 20, the rib segment 31 and body portion 21 have respective widths that are less than their counterparts 33 and 25. This allows the ring 35 to slide along body portion 21 and rib segment 33 and engage the notch 34 and edges 36. While a triangular ring 35 is shown, other shapes can be  
25 used to link the belt 37 to the body 20. Moreover and while the stop configuration is preferred to help stabilize the loads, the ring could be linked to the body 20 in a freely rotatable manner if so desired, e.g., use just the notch or another securing means as detailed below.

Each of the rib segments 31 and 33 and body portions 21 and 23 can have  
30 openings 28 to make the body lighter in weight. However, the openings are optional, and the body could be made of high strength and light weight material if so desired that

would not need the openings. In fact, the body 20 can be made out of any material having sufficient strength to resist forces when applied thereto during use, e.g., high strength aluminum alloys, titanium or titanium alloys, polymers or composite materials and the like. If the material is strong enough, the rib could be optional.

5           The configuration of the notch 34, edges 36, rib segments 31 and 33, and body portions 21 and 23 function as a means for securing the ring 35 to the body 20, but the disclosed embodiment should be considered exemplary in this regard. For example, the ring 35 could be permanently secured to the body 20 if so desired. Alternatively, it could be attached to openings in one of the rib and/or body portion rather than be  
10           secured in the slip fitting fashion described above. In fact, virtually any type of securement whether it is a removable type as illustrated or a more permanent type that would use the ring, or the ring and the belt could be employed. It is preferred that the body 20 be adapted for removable securement to the ring 35 since the ring 35 and belt 37 are readily available due to their common use to secure loads using the prior art  
15           techniques shown in Figure 1. Thus, one only needs to have the body member and its means for securing the ring thereto in order to use it in its novel way when rings and belts are available.

          Referring to Figures 2-4, the load securing device is illustrated in use. The load pairs 1, 3, and 5 of Figure 1 are depicted in Figure 2 with four load securing devices 20,  
20           two shown, with two others on the other side not being shown. A ring 35 is shown secured in the notch 34 of each body 20, with the belt 37 attached to a respective ring interleaved between the load pairs 3 and 5.

          In Figures 2-4, the belts 37 that have one end attached to the hidden bodies 20 is shown. The other free end of the belt is secured to the carrier at a given winch  
25           mechanism 15 (not shown). The winch mechanism 15 is tightened to tension the belt 37. With this tightening, the body portion 23 of the body 20 member not shown is pressed against the side portion of the load 5, with the body portion 21 pressed against the side of load 3. This same procedure would be repeated with the depicted load securing devices, wherein the hidden winch mechanism is tightened to tension the belt  
30           (not shown) so that the depicted body 20 is laterally forced against the sides of the loads 3 and 5. With a pair of securing devices as the body 20 and its means to attach

to the ring 37 are mounted on each side of the load pairs 3 and 5, see Figure 2, lateral forces applied to the loads are effectively restrained.

While load pairs 1, 3, and 5 are shown in Figures 2 and 4, other loads can be secured using the load securing device. Figure 3 shows an alternative use wherein tubular items 40 as the load are secured. The loads that are stacked could be unitary loads wherein a single load is stacked upon another load. Alternatively, each stacked load could be made up of two or more items, e.g., the load pairs of Figure 2, or the bundles of pipe in Figure 3.

In the exemplified uses, the load securing device is used on either side of the stacked load pairs 1, 3, and 5. However and although the device is exemplified to resist lateral loads, it could be employed to resist movement front to back on a vehicle or other support structure. In this mode, the devices could be employed to contact front and rear portions of cargo, rather than or in addition to the opposing side portions as illustrated in the drawings. In yet other uses, any number of load securing devices can be used in horizontal combination, e.g., in two pairs to resist lateral forces as shown in Figures 2 and 3. In addition, the devices could be employed vertically to secure a number of stacked items or loads, e.g., interleaving between first and second stacked loads, between second and third stacked loads, and/or between third and fourth stacked loads. Further yet, a combination of vertical and horizontal positioning of the devices could be employed if the stacks of cargo were sufficiently long and high enough to warrant the use of the plurality of load securing devices.

While a separate structure is exemplified as the carrier for transporting the stacked items, virtually any type of a carrier, whether it is a vehicle itself that travels on water, air or ground, or is a support structure to be mounted to the vehicle is adaptable for the invention. As long as the carrier has a surface to support the stacked items, and has structure either as part of the carrier or in proximity to the carrier so that it can hold one end of the flexible member, e.g., the belt, can be used in conjunction with the invention. Likewise, the stacked items can be any shape and any type, just as long as the stacked items have a space between them to allow for travel of the flexible member.

While a belt is exemplified as one type of flexible member, virtually any type of a flexible member that would allow the winch mechanism or other device to provide

tension for securing purposes could be used. For example, more rigid flexible members such as cables or chains could be employed as long as some tensioning device or means is present to ensure that the connection between the body 20 and the carrier is tensioned for transport.

5           It should also be understood that although the body 20 is formed in an elongate shape, other configurations could be employed, square, oval, etc. In addition, the proportions of the first and second portions 21 and 23 could be modified depending on the required application. While the dominant portion of the body 20 is shown as 21, portion 23 could be dominant, or both portions could be equal, with the notch bisecting  
10           the body 20. While it is preferred to have the body 20 with generally flat surfaces 25 and 27 to maximize contact with the side portions of the loads, the surfaces 25 and 27 could have raised protrusions or other friction enhancing features if so desired.

          In an alternative use, if the cargo is positioned such that forces need to be resisted on only one side of the cargo, just one load securing device could be  
15           employed, or more than one, just that all devices would be on the same side of the cargo. This may occur if the load is against an immovable structure such as a wall, wherein the wall would resist movement of the load. In such a scenario, the only requirement would be the ability to secure the free end of the belt for tensioning purposes.

20           Referring to Figures 7-8b, another embodiment of the invention is illustrated. This embodiment shows an alternative design for the load resisting member which is designated by the reference numeral 40. This member is fabricated from non-metallic material such as a high strength polymer or plastic and therefore has a number of strengthening features such as longitudinal ribs 41 and lateral ribs 43. As stated above,  
25           the ribs can be optional if the polymer is sufficiently strong to form the load resisting member without the need for a rib or ribs. The load resisting member 40 also has a notch 45 to accommodate the ring 35, and a first portion 49 and a second portion 51, the first and second portions similar to those described above. A safety latch 53 is provided that is designed to keep the ring 35 in the notch 45 during use.

30           Referring to Figures 8a and 8b, the latch 53 is formed as a u-shaped housing 55 that is designed to slide on the body of the load resisting member 40 and between an



open position as shown in Figure 8a and a locking position as shown in Figure 8B. The latch has lips 56 (only one shown) that assist in securing the latch 53 to the load resisting member 40 by entering the slot 58 and engaging an underside of the load resisting member 40. The latch 53 has an arm 57 that extends from one side of the housing 55, the arm 57 shaped to hold the ring 35 in place after it engages the notch 45. More particularly, the arm 57 is curved in shape to that in the position shown in Fig. 8b, its free end acts as a stop from preventing the ring 35 from exiting the notch. The arm 57 has some resilience so that the free end lifts over the ring 35 when moving the housing 55 to the open position. While the safety latch is shown as a sliding housing with an arm to engage the ring in the notch, other latching mechanisms or means could be employed to keep the ring in the notch during use, e.g., a latching arm could be pivotally mounted to the load resisting member, with the arm pivoting into a latched position to retain the ring. To open, the arm could be pivoted in the opposite direction and latched into a storage position for ring removal.

As such an invention has been disclosed in terms of preferred embodiments thereof, which fulfills each and every one of the objects of the invention as set forth above, and provides an improved device and method for securing loads during transport.

Of course, various changes, modifications and alterations from the teachings of the present invention may be contemplated by those skilled in the art without departing from the intended spirit and scope thereof. It is intended that the present invention only be limited by the terms of the appended claims.